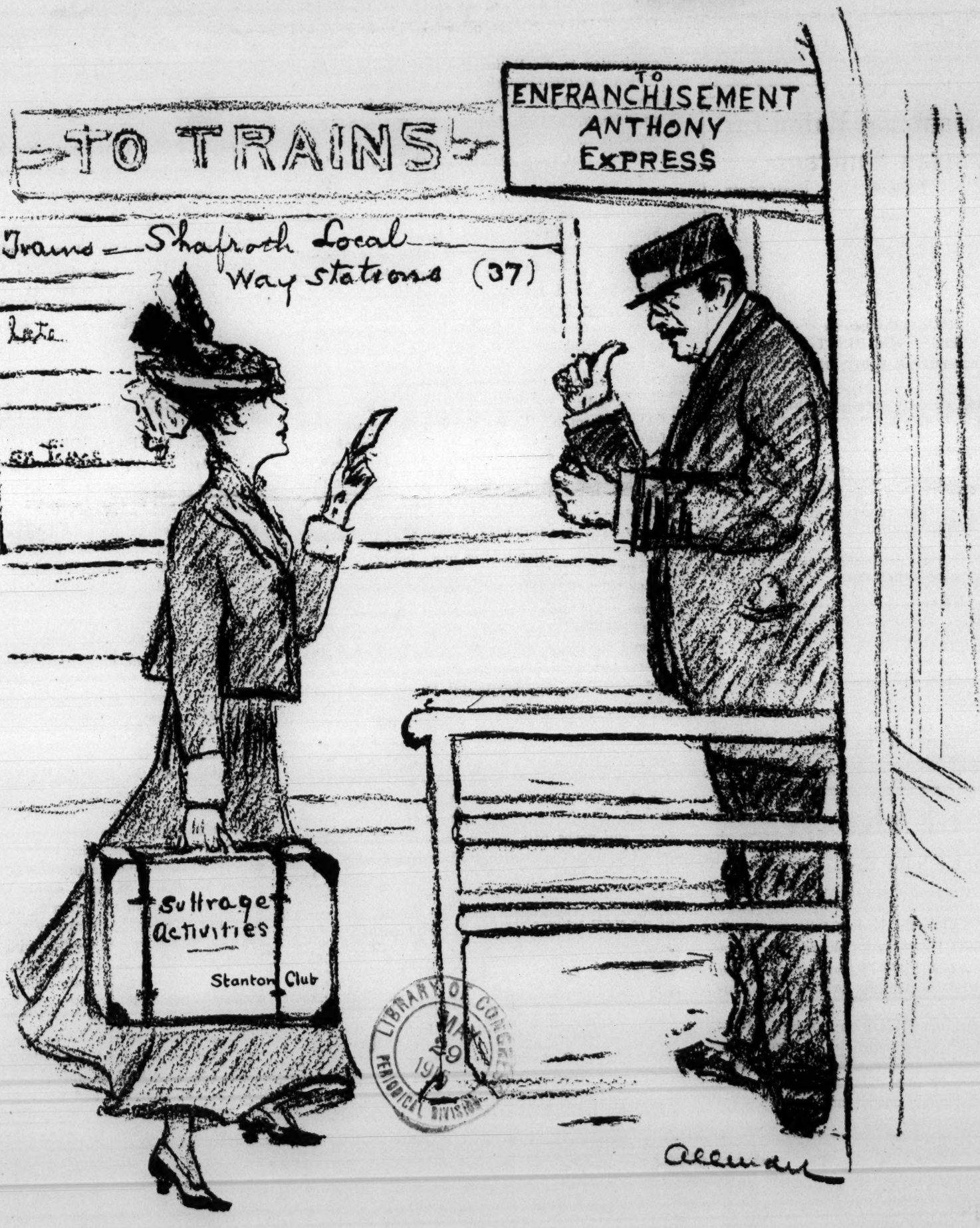
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

MAY 29, 1915



The Stanton Club Chooses the Direct Route to Woman Suffrage

It Votes to Work Only for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Vol. III MAY 29, 1915 No. 22

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

National *Political* *Non-Partisan*

National Headquarters
1420 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
COLORS—PURPLE, WHITE AND GOLD

Object—
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Membership—
Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will work without considering the interests of any national political party.

Dues—
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News of the Week

The Stanton Club for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment

THE Stanton Club, the leading suffrage organization in the District of Columbia, has gone on record unmistakably in favor of the Susan B. Anthony federal amendment, forbidding disfranchisement because of sex.

At a meeting held on Friday, May 21, in the Public Library, the Club, by more than a two-thirds vote, decided to withdraw from the State and National Associations because these societies support also the Shafroth-Palmer amendment.

This is a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution, which would establish the initiative and referendum, in every state of the Union, for the settlement of the question of woman suffrage.

The Stanton Club has decided to work in the national field, for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and for that only.

The following statement was issued after the meeting by Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, President:

"At the last regular monthly meeting of the Stanton Club, held at the Public Library, the motion was made and carried by a large majority, that 'The Stanton Suffrage Club withdraw from the State Association, to become an independent club, to work for suffrage as it sees fit.'

"Many of the active members of the club have been looking with growing disfavor upon the Shafroth-Palmer amendment, which attitude, as far back as May of last year, was unmistakably and strongly expressed, and made the subject-matter of a communication to the National Woman Suffrage Association. In this resolution to the National, the club gave notice that it stood for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and condemned the Shafroth-Palmer amendment.

"Since that time, the officers and a majority of the active members have considered it most inconsistent and useless to be affiliated with a body that works for two amendments, of one of which the Stanton Club strongly disapproves.

"Notice of the contemplated action of withdrawal of the club was duly given out a month in advance, followed by a second notice, which brought the largest attendance that the club has had for a year or more. Quite a lively debate, pro and con, consumed a good part of the evening; and the motion was passed by more than a two-thirds' vote, after the question had been thoroughly thrashed out. During the debate a number objected upon the ground that the Stanton Club was the first club to withdraw from the State Association for the reason of non-approval of the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment, which objection was promptly met with the argument that there is no progress without the establishment of a precedent; and that any precedent coming from Washington, which is in closer touch with Congress than other cities, would throw much influence against the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment, as other clubs might be influenced and encouraged to follow suit. It was urged by one member that the National probably would not re-introduce the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment in the fall, and it was therefore unnecessary for the club to withdraw, but confidence in that view was not entertained by many of those present.

"Although many members regretted the severance with the State Association, it is believed that this step, based upon the strong disapproval of the Shafroth Amendment, will lead to more concerted action for the direct and uninvolved Susan B. Anthony Amendment. The club appreciates full well that Congress will never pass two woman suffrage amendments to the Constitution, and is confident that it would be a catastrophe to the cause of suffrage, if the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment were adopted first.

"The Stanton Suffrage Club has always been one of the most active clubs in the District, working always with deliberate initiative and fearlessness, putting aside all sentimentality and party feeling, when the general welfare of woman suffrage has been involved. It is hoped that the members of the club will now unite with more fervor and club spirit than has ever been shown in the history of the organization, as an example of united confidence in this step, taken in our belief in a concentrated effort for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

(Signed) KATHERINE HOPKINS,
President Stanton Suffrage Club.

May 23, 1915.

Miss Jane Addams in Berlin

MISS JANE ADDAMS, with a committee from The Hague Peace Conference, formally presented on May 21 to Herr Von Jagow, the German foreign secretary, a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Women's Peace Conference at The Hague. Miss Addams was presented to the foreign secretary by Ambassador Gerard. The same day another delegation went to Denmark, Scandinavia and Russia. This group consisted of Madam Rosika Schwimmer, of Hungary; Mrs. Ramondt, of Holland; Miss Chrystal McMillan, of Scotland; Miss Emily Balch, of Wellesley College, and Miss Julia Grace Wales, of Wisconsin. The delegates will be received by the kings of the Scandinavian countries, but whether they will see the Emperor of Russia is uncertain.

Many of the Americans who attended The Hague Congress have returned to New York on board the steamship *Ryndam,* which sailed from Rotterdam.

Italian Women to the Front

THE Italian Government has been training the women of Italy for months in preparation for the coming war, according to Madam Marie Montessori. For a long period the women have been under instruction to replace men all over Italy, when they vacate their places to enlist. The women have been drilled and organized for their various duties and are prepared for any eventualities.

They are not enthusiastic for the war, but accept it as inevitable, and are probably better prepared for it than the women of any of the belligerent nations.

More Policewomen, One of Them Urges

MRS. ALICE STEBBINS WELLS, of Los Angeles, the first policewoman ever appointed in this country, sees further work for policewomen. She believes they will some day be mutually exchanged between the large cities of any one state, traveling from one to the other incognito to reveal in the strange cities hitherto unsuspected conditions. Mrs. Wells spoke before the National Council of Charities and Corrections at Baltimore last week. For a long time she said "the policewomen were held up to ridicule as the acme of the absurd and the impossible, but, though the last echo of derision still reverberates, there has grown up a policewoman movement as great in strength and size as any humanitarian movement has attained in recent times."

The need of women on police forces has arisen, she said, from the fact that industrial and social energy is no longer centered in the home. Mrs. Wells feels that women officers can accomplish more than policemen, as the very best officers are most reluctant to undertake the handling of girls, and will resign sometimes in preference.

The latest list of cities which have added policewomen as an integral part of the police department are Chicago, with twenty policewomen; Los Angeles, Baltimore and Seattle, with five each; San Francisco and St. Paul, three each; Topeka, Minneapolis, Dayton and Toronto, with two each. There are many cities in the country with one policewoman, who is a city-paid official, while Poughkeepsie, New York, and Des Moines, Iowa, have policewomen paid from private funds with the approval of the chief. In addition, there are numerous cities which employ police-matrons, and the movement is growing rapidly.

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SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

"AS ONE LAMP LIGHTS ANOTHER"

By Elizabeth Kane Stephens

THE Portland *Oregonian,* in commenting editorially upon the medieval stage of mind development manifested by Duffield Osborne in his peculiarly fanciful dialogue on Woman Suffrage printed in the *Yale Review,* says:

"In the Eastern States woman suffrage is a live question. Here it has been settled in favor of the women; and we know by happy experience that the dangers so often predicted from it are purely imaginary, while the benefits are real. But several states east of the Mississippi are to vote upon suffrage before a great while, and their wise men are discussing the subject as a matter of pure theory, without the slightest regard to what has been done elsewhere. This might confirm us in the belief that the male sex is unpractical, given over to vain argumentation instead of studying facts, and preferring idle visions of fancy to the concrete realities of life."

It is true that woman suffrage in the West has been proved a "happy experience," and it would be now a difficult matter to find an "anti" upon the Pacific Coast;—it is safe to say that one is not often found among thinking, intelligent people. But the women of the West are not yet satisfied. Although they enjoy in full measure the privileges and opportunities that are theirs, and are gratified at the results obtained through the power of the ballot, still they realize that theirs is only half-enfranchisement until the right of equal suffrage is extended to every woman in these United States. Then, when that has been accomplished, the free women of the United States will not rest until the women of the world have been enfranchised.

Mrs. Alva Lee Stephens

We of the West are learning to think each day in larger units. From the welfare of a city, we have learned to think in detail of the welfare of a state; after the State our thought has gone out to embrace in detail the welfare of the nation; after the nation, with powers strengthened and expanded by broader experience, enlarged responsibilities, and grander possibilities, the enfranchised women of these United States shall lead the nations in clearness of vision and the ability to think in units large enough to embrace in detail the welfare of the world. Then there shall be no more wars or rumors of war; then the exploitation and degradation of a part of the womanhood of the race shall cease; then we shall begin to see a little clearer "the Way, and the Truth, and the Life."

This is not an idle prophecy. A few drops of water do not make a monsoon, but they presage it. In like manner do the free states of the West presage the freedom of the nation and the world. "As one lamp lights another, nor grows less," so will the enthusiasm of the free women of the West quicken the conscience of the entire nation, until no man who has defiled the sacredness of public office by using its prerogatives to keep the mothers, wives and sisters of the nation in bondage, by opposing their enfranchisement and enlarged usefulness, will dare presume to walk abreast with the enlightened men and women of the age.

Let us have faith yet a little while, for victory is in sight, and the free women of the West, imbued with the greatness of the Spirit of the West, reach out their hands to uphold the hands of their struggling Eastern sisters, pledging to them with all their hearts unqualified allegiance and support.

MR. FRANK P. WALSH ON SUFFRAGE

MR. FRANK P. WALSH, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, which has been holding sessions during the past two weeks in Washington, said, in part, at a banquet closing the Congressional Union convention in the District of Columbia:

"I belong to that great army that begins suffrage speeches by saying I have never been able to understand why anybody should deny to a woman the right to vote if she wants to.

"I came here all primed up to make an illustration. Many years ago, when I was a small boy, there was a series of comic cheap chromos that were very popular. One of them was that old picture of the huntsman, loaded with the modern equipment of the day, coming in with nothing at all after the day's chase, and meeting an old darkey just burdened down with birds on both shoulders. 'Uncle,' said the first man, 'do you shoot them on the wing?' 'Oh, yes, I shoots them on the wing,' said the darkey, 'or on the leg, or on the head;—or any place, just so I gets them.' I came prepared to say that in working for woman suffrage it does not matter how we go after it, just so we get it.

"But perhaps I had better not say anything that might interfere with the quickest and most direct action.

"The suffrage movement is a very serious matter. It means a great deal to me, for, to my mind, it is a part of the great forward democratic movement that is going on in the world. I look away beyond the time when suffrage shall be granted. I say it, not as a matter of encouragement to you, nor certainly to receive your favor, but because I believe it is as true as the coming of tomorrow,—I believe that suffrage will be here universally throughout this nation, and that very shortly.

"I believe that it will come from the insistent demand of the enfranchised states.

"There is no means of stimulating action that beats that of fear of consequences."

Mr. Frank P. Walsh

President Wilson and New York Women

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT, of New York, received last Saturday, May 22, a letter from President Wilson, regretting that he had been unable to receive a deputation of New York women while he was in their city on May 17 and 18.

Mrs. Belmont, as a New York member of the Congressional Union and as President of the Political Equality Association of New York, addressed a letter to the President, asking him to grant a brief interview to women who wished to submit to his favorable consideration their claim to equal suffrage.

The text of the President's answer is as follows:

"The White House, Washington,
"May 21, 1915.

"Personal.

"My Dear Mrs. Belmont:

"The President asks me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th of May, and to express his regret that the circumstances rendered it impossible for him to see the deputation of which you speak.

"Sincerely yours,
"J. P. TUMULTY,
"Secretary to the President."

New York women cannot understand why the President was unable to receive a deputation of their number. They were willing to send a large or small deputation, as the President might desire, and at any time convenient to himself.

As was stated in last week's *Suffragist,* Mr. Wilson received a stream of callers on board the *Mayflower.* It would not have been impossible,—it would have been perfectly simple, for him to receive a few women, who wished to bear to him the great request for political liberty.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10th, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25th, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12th, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

WE ARE NOT FIGHTING DEMOCRATS

I BELIEVE in the work of the Congressional Union," a woman of Arkansas wrote recently in answer to the request that she help organize a convention for the Congresssional Union in her state, "but I do not think that now is the right time to attempt to attack Democrats in Arkansas."

The Congressional Union joyfully welcomed this letter as providing an opportunity to explain that it was not attacking Democrats in Arkansas or in any other state of the Union.

This is certainly no time for attacking any man or any party. A new Congress has just been elected. It has no record whatever on suffrage, or on any other question. It has a year of work to do before it goes to the people for their endorsement or rejection. We are asking this Congress and every member of the present Government to take favorable action on woman suffrage. It is an understood thing that suffragists will judge this Congress, when it does appeal to the people, by its record on suffrage. Every citizen judges Congress by its record on the subject which he has nearest at heart. But we are anxious to give every representative in Congress and most of all to give the party which controls Congress, every opportunity to act fairly on the woman suffrage issue. We are asking them to help us.

The Congressional Union opposed the Democratic party in September and October, 1914, because that party in the House of Representatives, speaking through the floor leader, Mr. Underwood, through the Democratic Caucus, and through the action of the Rules Committee, which was controlled by Democrats, opposed the suffrage amendment and refused to allow it a vote on the floor of the House. The opposition of suffragists to the Democratic party was caused by the opposition of the Democratic party to national woman suffrage. If the Democratic party, however, regrouped in the next Congress, takes a more favorable attitude on woman suffrage, as there is every reason to hope and expect that it will, then suffragists will endorse it in the future as heartily as they have had to oppose it in the past.

A strong probability exists that the party in power will recognize the wisdom of submitting the question of national woman suffrage to the decision of the state legislatures, according to the machinery provided in the United States Constitution. We have a right to ask them to do this. It is a just and democratic demand. They will yield to the demand, if a sufficiently strong pressure comes from every section of the country and makes them realize that they will help and not hinder the national situation by clearing the question of woman suffrage out of the field of national politics before the Presidential election in 1916.

It is the duty of suffragists in the meantime to get their strength throughout the nation organized into as effective a shape as possible before Congress re-assembles, and to make publicly manifest the feeling already widely in existence in favor of the national enfranchisement of women. If the question of woman suffrage is held constantly before the eyes of the administration and the attitude of the dominant party toward woman suffrage kept in the full glare of publicity, it will be impossible for the Democratic party or any other party to maintain an obstinate resistance to a demand so just as the demand of the women of the nation for the removal of their political disabilities.

Vice-President Marshall for Woman Suffrage

ACCORDING to the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, the Vice-President has declared his belief in woman suffrage. A recent press bulletin of the Conference says:

"Vice-President Marshall approves of woman suffrage. He is most rational in his assertion, 'I sincerely believe that the mothers of this land should be allowed to vote on public questions, but I do not hold the belief that equal suffrage is a cure-all for everything bad in our society.

"'No reasonable man or woman regards suffrage as a panacea, but it is the one remedial agent for legislative conditions which re-act on the social body.

"'It is reasonable to infer that the demand of men and women voters can bring about better conditions than the vote of one sex alone.'"

Mr. Marshall has already declared (in New Orleans, May 6) that, though he was born a states' rights Democrat, his views on that point have been altered "by the complete failure of states to observe their duties. When a state fails to discharge its duties," said Mr. Marshall, as quoted in the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, "a people cannot complain if the general government steps in and discharges its functions."

Mr. Marshall is now right in line for the federal suffrage amendment.

CONVENTION PLANS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION

THE work of organizing in the various states active support of the Susan B. Anthony amendment is going rapidly forward. Conventions have already been held and state organizations completed in Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and conferences have been held with representative women from Ohio, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska and New Mexico, with a view to organizing branches of the Congressional Union in those states. Long before Congress convenes in December, it is confidently expected that effective campaigns in behalf of the national amendment will be under way in all of the states, the effect of which will be to bring to the attention of Senators and Representatives as nothing else could, the strength of the nation-wide demand for the passage of the proposed amendment to the national Constitution enfranchising women.

MISS ALICE PAUL will hold a meeting on June 1st in Minneapolis to explain the plans of the Congressional Union and to begin work for an organization in Minnesota. The Connecticut branch of the Union will hold its convention June 8th and 9th in Hartford, the Virginia convention is scheduled for June 10th at Richmond, and the Ohio convention for June 17 and 18 at Columbus.

MRS. EDWARD N. BREITUNG, of Michigan and New York, has assured Miss Paul that she will give her assistance to the organization of a convention of the Congressional Union in Michigan. She will leave New York next month. Mrs. Breitung's assistance will be of immense value to the advancement of federal work in Michigan.

THE program of the Connecticut convention of the Congressional Union is now complete. The call to the convention issued on May 12, was signed by Annie G. Porritt, Katherine B. Day and Edythe Wynne Mattheson. The convention will be held in Hartford on June 8 and 9.

The call to the convention says in part: "Since the beginning of 1913 there has been immense progress in the movement for a woman suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution. In the last Congress the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, which sweeps away the restriction of sex, was voted upon in both the Senate and the House. In the Senate the vote was 35 to 34; in the House, 174 to 204. As a two-thirds vote is necessary, the amendment failed in both Houses, but it was a great achievement on the part of suffragists to bring the bill to a vote. Only once before in history has such an amendment been voted upon in the Senate and never before in the House. A similar advance in the 64th Congress would mean success for suffragists. For nearly forty years Miss Anthony, session after session, persevered with her bill. Now that success is almost in sight, it is not asking too much to plead for a united support from suffragists for this amendment—an amendment that will bring complete success to the whole suffrage movement."

The program of the Hartford Convention opens with a luncheon at one o'clock at the Hotel Bond; tickets for this luncheon are $1.50 each. This money is to be sent to Mrs. George H. Day, 27 Marshall Street, Hartford. Mrs. E. G. H. Schenck, of Wilton, will preside, and among the speakers will be: Miss Dotha S. Pinneo, Norwalk; Mrs. William A. Prendergast, New York and Lakeville; Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill, Norwalk; Mrs. H. H. Knox, New Caanan; Mrs. Mary R. Beard, New Milford; Mrs. E. O. Parker, Greenwich. At the afternoon session which opens at 3 p. m., at the Lower Unity Hall, Mrs. Annie G. Porritt will act as chairman. An address of welcome will be made by Mrs. George H. Day, a member of the Executive Board of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association; and the speakers will be Professor Charles A. Beard, Mrs. John J. Rogers, Jr., and Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain. In the evening a reception to delegates and friends will be held at the Hartford Headquarters, 55 Pratt Street. Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett will act as hostess. The following day, on June 9, at 11 a. m., a deputation will wait upon Congressman Oakey to ask for his vote for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. At 3 p. m. on the same day a meeting will be held in Lower Unity Hall to organize for work in Connecticut in support of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

MRS. SOPHIE G. MEREDITH, of Richmond, a member of the Advisory Council of the Union, has charge of the arrangements for the Virginia convention, and will serve as presiding officer. Among the speakers at the afternoon session, on June 10, will be Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, of New York, and Miss Lucy Burns, vice chairman of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Belmont, whose father was a Virginian, is particularly interested in assisting the growth of suffrage in that state.

The conference will be attended by women from all the principal Virginia towns and cities, and the deputation which will wait upon Representative A. J. Montague in the course of the day will represent the best suffrage sentiment of the state.

Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, of Baltimore, and Miss Mabel Vernon, of Wilmington, both national organizers of the Congressional Union, found on a trip through Virginia last week that suffragists were keenly interested in the Susan B. Anthony amendment. In Norfolk, Roanoke, Lynchburg and Richmond, interest amounting to enthusiasm was expressed in the approaching convention. Street meetings were held for the first time in Roanoke and Richmond, and in Lynchburg, after a thorough discussion of the federal situation at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. Dexter Otey, the proposal was made that a deputation be organized to call upon Representative Carter Glass to ask his support for the national amendment. Many of the women present immediately said they would join the deputation, which will be led by Mrs. Otey and Mrs McDowell, of Lynchburg.

The series of street meetings inaugurated in Richmond last Saturday night, when, with Mrs. Meredith presiding, speeches were made by Mrs. Latimer, Miss Vernon, and Mrs. Roy Hannagon, of Richmond, will be continued. "Our first open-air meeting at the corner of Fifth and Broad Streets, was the chief event of the week," writes Miss Vernon in a letter just received at the National Headquarters in Washington. "The people were friendly, attentive, and interested, not only in woman suffrage but in the quickest way to get it,—by means of federal action."

MISS ISABELLA MOTT, of New York, who spent the months of January, February, March and April in Washington, assisting in the work of the National Headquarters and in organizing work in the District of Columbia, will leave next week for a tour of the equal suffrage states, where she will arrange for the holding of conventions to consider ways and means of securing the passage through Congress of the federal amendment during the coming session. Delegates appointed at these conventions will attend the General Convention of Women Voters, which will be held in San Francisco on September 14, 15 and 16. Miss Doris Stevens, who organized the Newport Conference of the Congressional Union last August, conducted the pre-election campaign of the Union in Colorado, and has since been in charge of the New York headquarters, will leave next week for San Francisco to set in motion the preliminary arrangements for the first political convention ever held by women voters in the history of this country.

Suffrage Deputation to New York Congressman

THE work of interviewing United States Senators and Representatives before Congress reconvenes is being actively continued.

The New York Branch of the Congressional Union sent a deputation last Saturday, May 15, to Honorable J. W. Husted (Republican), of Peekskill, who represents the 25th Congressional District of New York. The deputation consisted of Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, of Ardsley; Mrs. Goldsborough, of Croton; Mrs. Thurber, of Scarsdale, and Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, of Harmon. Mrs. Goldsborough was accompanied by her husband and young son. The group went through Peekskill Street in two decorated motor cars, which attracted sufficient attention to focus a crowd in the street outside Mr. Husted's office.

At Mr. Husted's office the party was joined by a group of local suffragists. In the informal conversation which followed Mr. Husted pledged himself definitely to vote "aye" on the Susan B. Anthony Amendment when it comes before him in its present form in the next Congress.

Mr. Husted said very frankly that he was in favor of votes for women, but he was at first unwilling to pledge his vote beforehand, for or against any particular measure. He wished, he said, to hold himself free to vote as he pleased when the time came. When asked what conditions which might make him vote contrary to his convictions, might crop up between now and the time he would be asked to vote on the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, he said he could think of none. He finally declared that provided the Bristow-Mondell Amendment was presented to him in its present shape, he would vote "aye" when the measure came up for his consideration.

The deputation left well satisfied and conducted a street meeting which was enthusiastically attended. Many of the crowd had never heard suffrage arguments before and were eager to learn. Several men signed slips as enrolled members of the local organization.

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THE FARM WOMAN ON HER OWN NEEDS

OFFICIALS of the present Administration in general, and the Department of Agriculture in particular, are reeling from the shock recently administered by the farm women of the United States in their replies to a letter written by Secretary Houston early in 1913 to the wives of 55,000 volunteer crop correspondents of the Department.

The letter was sent out as a result of the suggestion of Mr. Clarence M. Poe, of Raleigh, N. C., that the Department issue some bulletins for the farmer's wife as well as for the farmer himself. "The farm woman," commented Mr. Poe, in a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture, "has been the most neglected factor in the rural problem, and she has been especially neglected by the National Department of Agriculture."

Feeling that the suggestion merited "careful consideration," Secretary Houston prepared a general letter, asking for suggestions and criticisms from the farm women themselves. He promised to carry out as many suggestions as possible, make investigations, or tell Congress.

In the following two months, more than 2,000 letters were received in reply, extracts from which have recently been published by the Department in three pamphlets under the title of "Domestic Needs of Farm Women."

In this form they attracted the attention of Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Research Chairman of the Congressional Union.

Mrs. Weed is possessed of a retentive memory and an inquiring mind. She is the daughter of Representative E. J. Hill, of Connecticut, a graduate of Vassar College and the Montana School of Mines, and well known for her municipal and civic work. She has spent much time in Washington, and was present on the occasion of the debate in the House of Representatives on the 12th of January, of this year, on the submission of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, introduced by Representative Mondell.

It was the curious difference between the condition of the women of the country, especially of the South, as described by Representatives Webb, Heflin, Bartlett, Dies, and others on that occasion, and as described by the women of the states represented by these gentlemen, that challenged the attention of Mrs. Weed, whose insatiable thirst for facts has proved an inestimable benefit to the suffrage cause. She read the letters of the farm women, and then considered them in the light of statements made by their "representatives," before arriving at her conclusions.

THE replies must have been a terrific shock to legislators, and particularly to those of the South, whose refusal to enfranchise women, and thus give them a direct and effective voice in government, has been almost wholly based on their chivalrous regard for them and on their claim that Southern women 'were so tenderly protected by their men that they did not need the protection of the ballot,'" comments Mrs. Weed.

"From one end of the country to the other have come replies which can be construed in but one way, and that is, a demand for political equality and the right to protect themselves and to have their opinions and wishes a real power in government.

"This is particularly interesting when one remembers the debate on the proposed Susan B. Anthony amendment last January. Representative Webb, for instance, spoke with feeling of the 'uncrowned queens' of the home. 'Nature,' he asserted, 'destined woman to be the home-maker. Over the fireside shrine the devoted mother presides as the reigning sovereign, the uncrowned queen; but her influence is more powerful, her edicts more important, than the acts of all the throned monarchs of the earth. I am unwilling, as a Southern man, to force upon her any burden which will distract this loving potentate from her sacred, God-imposed duties.'

Mrs. Helena Hill Weed

"The following is one of the replies received by Secretary Houston from North Carolina, Mr. Webb's home state:

"'That which would help most, in my estimation, and what would be the most help to the nation at large, would be to educate the ignorant farm men out of the notion of making mere slaves out of their wives and daughters. In the country where the air, water and surroundings should be so conducive to the very best healthful conditions, there are thousands of little children brought into this world from honest, well-meaning parents, who are nervous weaklings from the one cause that the mother has had to work so extremely hard when she should have had pleasant surroundings and only enough work for what exercise she needed. Instead of that, she has, in the great majority of cases, been goaded on to working like a drudge or slave by her ignorant, thoughtless husband, who has always seen his own mother work very hard and thinks that is what country women are for; at any rate, that is the way most of them act. A great many in this state do men's work in the fields besides their housework, including washing and scrubbing. Think of how much more important are the lives of the coming generation to this nation of ours when compared to the raising of hogs, cattle or any other things raised on the farm.'

NOR is North Carolina the only state from which the protest of enslaved women is the response to the offer of the Agricultural Department.

"'Help us to gain the co-operation of the husbands and sons! Get out a government bulletin on "The Care of Wives and Daughters" to be sent out along with the stock bulletins and poultry circulars,' is the pointed reply of a Georgia woman. This from the state of ex-Representative Bartlett, who said that woman needed no power of defense through the ballot, for man was her shield and protection from all harm!

"'The chief thing that women need is the sympathy of their husbands,' the Georgia woman declared. 'Her condition can be but little bettered until this is aroused.'

"'Educate the farm husbands,' is the answer of a Tennessee woman.

"Mr. Dies, of Texas, on the floor of the House, opposed the suffrage amendment 'for a great many reasons,' principal among them being that men and women were different. God, he explained, purposely made them different. 'To man He gave strong reasoning powers and a keen sense of justice; to woman He gave unfailing intuition and kindly sympathies. * * * You take the great farming class, Mr. Speaker, who furnish the least corruptible and the most patriotic voters. It is growing more and more difficult to induce the farmer to lay aside his work and go to town to cast a ballot. * * * If it is difficult to get the farmer to attend the elections and cast his ballot, how will it be with the farmer's wife, that royal maker of soldiers, statesmen and citizens? Not one in ten of these noble women would take to politics or exercise suffrage.

"'Mr. Speaker, the man and the woman are essentially different. The mind of man runs rather to prosaic reasoning, while the mind of woman is given to poetical idealism.'

"In conclusion, the gentleman from Texas said, with noble magnanimity, 'I have no taunts or gibes for the erring sister who is clamoring for suffrage; I may even admire the masculine vigor with which she howls against her imaginary wrongs. But,' said Mr. Dies, yearningly, 'I love to turn to that other more gentle, and, in my opinion, more useful woman described by the Psalmist:

"'"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; and her husband also, he praiseth her."'

"And here are extracts from the letters of two Texas women:

"'One farmer's wife suggested that she be allowed a few acres to plant and use as she saw best; that denied her, she asked to be permitted to rent a few acres adjoining upon which she wanted to plant potatoes and use the money from them to buy furniture and have a telephone put in, but he thought she wanted the whole world and wouldn't allow it. When the children were larger she wanted to teach and visit her father's home, which she had seen only once in twenty years, and that once with her father's money—he told her never to say that she wanted to make money again,—"he married her to be his wife." Can anyone blame their daughters for wanting to leave the farm?'

"'The condition of the farm women of the South is most deplorable. Her liege lord is availing himself of labor-saving appliances, such as reaper, binder, thresher, riding plow, gas engines, etc.; while the woman's labor-saving help consists of her sewing and her washing machines. The routine work of the southern farm woman is about as follows: At this time of year she is up at 5 a. m., preparing the breakfast, often building her own fire; milks the cows, cares for the milk—churns the cream by hand. Puts the house in order, gets the dinner, eats with the family at noon; leaves the house in disorder, goes to the cotton field and picks cotton all the afternoon, often dragging a weight of sixty pounds along the ground. At about sundown she goes to the farm house, puts the house in order, washes the dishes left over from the noon meal, prepares the supper—most of the time too tired to eat; gets the children to bed, and falls asleep herself—and so it goes on from day to day. Somehow she finds the time to do the washing and ironing, mending, knitting and darning between times. * * * Get statistics of the sale of farm implements and the sales of nostrums for the cure of the ills of women, and you will ascertain the relative position of the farmers and their wives in the South.'

THE demand for adequate and convenient systems of water supply is made by women from Louisiana to North Dakota. 'Our water power now,' writes a Mississippi woman, 'is a mule and a barrel placed on a sled.' On this subject a New York woman says:

"'The matter I wish to speak of is largely chargeable to the fact that most farmers' wives have no share in anything on the farm but the labor. They are expected to do their own work and as much of

(Concluded on Page 8)

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

California

Headquarters: *Congressional Union Booth in the Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*

Chairman: *Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney.*

Organizer: *Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore.*

THIS week has closed with a larger number of new members and signers of the petition than any previous week at the Exposition. Among the new members are many well-known women, including Miss Ethel Moore, of Oakland, President of the Board of Playground Directors; Miss Edith May, head of a girl's school, of Florence, Italy; Mrs. T. Marmaduke Eskridge, President of the Federated State Societies of California; Miss Grace Miner, professional story teller, and Miss May Calkin Brooke, journalist.

Representative Scott Ferris and Mrs. Scott Ferris, of Oklahoma, were among the visitors, both signing the petition for suffrage through the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Mrs. Ferris belongs to the Union in Washington. Representative Ferris says he worked for the amendment and voted for it last Congress, and will work and vote for it again. He was much interested in the big Congressional record; looked up the vote of all his colleagues and predicted an entirely different result next year.

Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney addressed the Women's Improvement Club, of Walnut Creek, Cal., this week; the club pledged its support for our State Conference, which is to be held in June, and for work in Contra Costa County. Eighteen members joined the Union. Mrs. Patterson, President of the organization; Rev. Mary Borden and Mrs. Leech,—all new members from the Club—will head the delegation from their section to the June Conference.

New exhibits for our booth have arrived this week; and Miss Theodora Pollok, a museum expert, recently from New York, who has joined the Union, is now giving a great deal of her time to re-arranging the exhibits so that they may show to the best advantage.

One of the most interesting of the smaller exhibits are two small flags, sent from Detroit, Michigan, by Mrs. James Whittemore; they are suffrage souvenirs that date back to 1878, when a convention was held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, at which Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Eliza Seaman Leggett, Elizabeth Stocking, and many other pioneers in the suffrage movement were present. The convention was held at the home of Mrs. William Hall, who carefully preserved the little pale blue and white, gilt-lettered suffrage flags. They bear the legends: "The interests of women are the interests of men," and "I am for all sharing the privileges of the Government who assist in bearing its burdens, not excluding women."

The miniature replica of Bunker Hill Monument, the exhibit from Massachusetts, bearing the long honor roll of that state's women workers for women, has just been set up. On Bunker Hill Day at the Exposition, June 17, this monument will be dedicated with fitting ceremonies at the Suffrage Exhibit by prominent Massachusetts suffragists who are in San Francisco. Miss Julia George, President of the State Civic League, is in charge of these ceremonies.

Next Monday the Susan B. Anthony Club, the pioneer suffrage organization of California, tenders a luncheon to the Congressional Union in commemoration of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, to which the older organization is devoting much time. At this luncheon the older organization will present to the Congressional Union for installation in the Suffrage Exhibit, a great banner in the colors of the Union, on which is emblazoned the text of the suffrage amendment. Among the speakers will be California's two representatives, Congressmen Julius Kahn and John I. Nolan, Miss Gail Laughlin on the history of the amendment, Mrs. Austin Sperry and Mrs. George Oulton, the Club's first President. Mrs. Lloyd Baldwin will present the banner, and I will make a speech of acceptance.

All parts of the state are being heard from in regard to the June Conference, and indications now point to a full state representation. There will be three sessions, two at the Civic Auditorium and one at the Exposition, to be held in the Inside Inn ball room, which is capable of seating 800. The final meeting will be the International Mass Meeting, at which the nine enfranchised countries and the twelve "free" states, with Alaska added, will be represented. The women representing the foreign nations will wear native costume. All will tell briefly of what enfranchised women have accomplished in their communities. Warm interest from points far outside California has been manifested in this meeting, which brings together for the first time representatives of the enfranchised women of the world.

Margaret Fay Whittemore.

Oregon

Headquarters: 514 *Eilers Building, Portland.*

Organizer: *Miss Virginia Arnold.*

THE National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations met in Portland the past week. The delegates, who came from all parts of the country, were given a piece of our literature on the Susan B. Anthony Amendment as they came out of their meetings. I talked of our work with the people from the different parts of the country, especially with those from the different towns of Oregon, and many expressed great interest in what we are doing. A number of these promised to distribute our literature, which will be mailed to them immediately upon their return to their homes. This distributing of literature we will use as a forerunner to the meetings which we will hold later in these towns.

During the conference we were pleased to add to our list of members Mrs. Jennie C. Wheeler, a minister of The Dalles, who expressed an earnest wish that we come again to The Dalles and hold meetings. Mrs. Wheeler was one of the noble champions of our cause when in a heated meeting during the late campaign she rose and said, "What is one man, what is Oregon, compared to the freedom of American mothers? Ladies, can't you see this great thing?"

Miss Florence Ward, the head of the extension work of the University of Washington, situated at Pullman, Washington, expressed great interest in the Congressional Union and said that she would be pleased to distribute literature and spread the news of the work as she goes from place to place. Women from Tacoma, Seattle, and other places in Washington, promised also to give their co-operation.

The next large event in Portland will be the meeting of the National Council of the Federated Clubs. I am a member of the train committee that will meet the visiting delegates. This will give me another splendid opportunity to talk to women from different parts of the country, especially to those from the different towns of Oregon, whom we hope and expect to interest in this movement for National Suffrage.

Virginia Arnold.

Maryland

Chairman: *Mrs. S. Townsend Scott.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Edna S. Latimer.*
Headquarters: 105 *West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.*

THE Executive Committee of the Maryland Branch of the Congressional Union met last Saturday, May 14. Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, of Chevy Chase, was appointed Chairman of the Sixth Congressional District, and plans for an extensive campaign in this district were decided upon. The following chairman of committees were appointed:

Chairman Finance Committee, Mrs. Roberta Keene Tubman; Chairman Committee for Maintenance of Headquarters, Mrs. Maxwell Zerndorf; Chairman Properties Committee, Mrs. Heath; Chairman Committe on Open-air-Meetings, Miss Jackson and Miss Jamison; Chairman Committee on Parlor Meetings, Miss Marjorie Soper; Chairman Literature Committee, Dr. Edith Whiting; Press Chairman, Mrs. W. W. Ford; Chairman Membership Committee, Mrs. J. D. Reynolds; Chairman Committee on Circulation of *Suffragist*, Miss Smith; Chairman Dramatic Committee, Mrs. Veal; Chairman Music Committee, Miss Amalia E. Mohl; Chairman Ushers Committee, Miss Scott; Chairman Telephone Committee, Miss Harnickell; Chairman Delegates Committee, Mrs. Goodwin.

A regular meeting of the Congressional Union will be held at our headquarters, 165 W Saratoga Street, every Tuesday evening. Excellent speakers have been engaged for these meetings. Open-air meetings will be held every night. The sale of *The Suffragist* on the street is becoming very popular.

At the formal opening of the Maryland headquarters, which took place on May 25, the rooms were crowded to their full capacity. Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, of Philadelphia, and Miss Florence Brewer were the speakers.

Edna S. Latimer.

District of Columbia

Headquarters: 1420 *F Street, Washington, D. C.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Nina E. Allender.*

UNDER the auspices of the District of Columbia Branch of the Congressional Union, a moonlight sail to Indian Head on the *St. John* is being arranged for the evening of June 22, at seven o'clock.

Tickets are now on sale at the Washington Headquarters of the Congressional Union at twenty-five cents. Fifty per cent of all tickets sold by Congressional Union members goes to the District Branch of the Congressional Union. Members are urged to buy tickets and also to encourage the sale of them among their friends.

Marie Moore Forrest.

Colorado

Headquarters: 324 *Seventeenth Street, Denver.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Margaret W. Kessler.*

WE have held a number of meetings during the past week. Last Wednesday I addressed over one hundred women in the Justice League of Colorado; and secured a number of new members from that organization. I speak at the banquet of the Women of the Republic next Monday at noon. We are busy making arrangements for a deputation to Congressman Hilliard, which will take place in the near future.

Margaret W. Kessler.

Treasurer's Report

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CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $100,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(*Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.*)

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MAY 19 THROUGH MAY 25

Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict	$5.00
A Friend	10.00
Norwalk, Conn., Equal Franchise League	5.00
Mrs. L. M. Cuthbert	5.00
Dr. Margaret Long	1.00
Mrs. Lee Champion	.50
Mrs. D. C. Burns	.50
Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont	1,100.00
Mrs. M. A. Weaver	1.00
Mrs. Bertha Helm	5.00
Miss Annie E. Trumbull	5.00
Susan B. Anthony Fund—	
Mrs. F. W. Clemons	3.00
Mrs. Laura C. Pollard	1.00
Collections	1.50
Membership fees	11.00
Affiliation fee	10.00
Sale of tickets	50.50
Total	$1,214.00
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	63,459.50
Total through May 25, 1915	$64,673.50

1,000 New Subscribers

MEMBERS WHO HAVE SECURED NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SUFFRAGIST

(*In this column we list the subscribers sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.*)

MAY 18 THROUGH MAY 24

Delaware Headquarters, Congressional Union	8
Mrs. Laura C. Pollard	1
Miss Margaret Lofland	1
Mrs. James Ginns	1
Mrs. Anna Lowenburg	1
Miss Julia Goldsborough	1
Miss Harriet A. Nicholson	1
Mrs. Olive Halladay Hasbrouck	1
Miss Gertrude Lynde Crocker	1
Miss Edith L. Swift	1
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore	2
Miss Lucy Burns	2
Maryland Headquarters, Congressional Union	1
Mrs. George H. Day	1
Miss Alice Paul	1
Miss Louise Connolly	1
Secured through Mrs. W. T. Burch:	
Miss Ingeborg Kindstedt	2
Mrs. Carrie Morgan	1
Mrs. Marion H. Rogers	3
Mrs. W. T. Burch	2
	8
	33
Previously acknowledged in *The Suffragist*	877
Total through May 24	910

The Farm Woman on Her Own Needs

(Concluded from Page 6)

the outdoor work as they can, but none of the income is theirs. If it were, few of them would endure long the inconveniences which they now endure in regard to water supply (which, in nearly all cases in our vicinity, could be remedied), cess pools, or proper drainage of some sort.'

"One hundred and seventy-two women, representing forty states, beg for help in caring for their own health and that of their children. A North Carolina woman wrote, bitterly:

"'If a farmer's hog or horse is sick, he is allowed to call in a specialist free of charge. And if a child gets sick and the family doctor has done all he can, a lot of children die because they are not able to have a specialist.'

"And a Florida woman declares:

"'The first big need is a federal health or medical inspector, one for each district, such districts to be not too large for practical helpful work.'

"A Pennsylvania woman speaks right out, with perfect frankness:

"'Women should have more to say about the schools. Politics seem to have full control here. The directors are elected without a thought of their competence, and they then hold office for years. I taught three years in this township and never had a director visit my school. Yet, if we mothers speak to these directors about the schools, they look at us as if we had no right to speak.'

"The fact that in almost all cases the man, either through law or custom, absolutely holds the purse-strings, and the wife is unable in the smallest degree, to control the expenditure, makes it impossible for the farmer's wife to better her condition. In many instances, the letters specifically stated that they are not even allowed to keep, for house use, the chicken, egg or butter money.

"'The farm woman is not the boss of her job,' tersely writes a Michigan woman. 'Woman's natural place is the home, but the farmer's business is so close to the home that he naturally assumes control of the whole job. She is partner in all the expenses of the farm. She is partner when it comes to picking berries, cucumbers, etc., and the farmer does not pretend to grow stuff for the cannery unless he has a wife and children, who can do the picking for him. But when the hard-earned chicken money, saved little by little, goes to buy farm seed, pay the hired men or to buy fertilizer, it is what wears her out. No man on earth can see a home-maker's job from the woman's standpoint.'

THERE never was a question that was more clearly a national question than the enfranchisement of women if the data in Secretary Houston's report is any criterion of the condition of women.

"Women from forty-six states wrote that the *business* of the home and of the farm are not separated, and the work of the wife, outside of her normal housewifely duties, is not recognized or remunerated. The unrest on this point is acute.

"'The wife feels that she helps to make the income from the farm, but her work is unrecognized, and she has no claim to any share in the profits. I have always thought that there should be a law requiring the husband to divide the whole income with his wife, so she and the children would be assured of their rights under all circumstances,' writes an Indiana woman.

"The crying injustice in not recognizing by law the financial value of the wife's services outside of housewifely duties, is exactly the same in every state. From Florida comes the identical protest that came from New York.

THE question at once arises as to why these women, whose condition is so pitiful, should not have the right to direct power to better it. If their opinion is to have weight with the Secretary of Agriculture, why not allow it to be expressed by the same means that men express theirs? It if was deemed desirable to ask these questions in order to secure acurate information as to their condition, and men were considered incompetent to represent their point of view as to woman's needs, how are men more competent to legislate on these needs?

"'The best way to help the farm woman is to educate the farmer's wife's husband to the point that he can see that in every respect on the farm she needs equal rights,' says a Maryland woman.

"Women do not fail to note the statement that the Department will consider such suggestions as in the opinion of the heads of bureaus, 'fall within the province of the bureaus, or which it would seem advantageous for the Department to investigate or meet.'

"Women know that it will never seem 'advantageous' for the Government to investigate and 'meet' their needs in the most bitter cases of injustice, until women participate in government."

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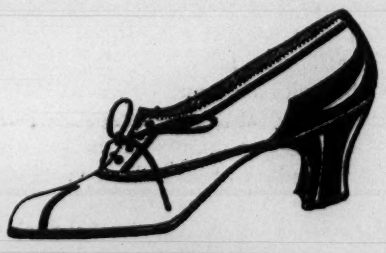

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